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BULLER TELLS THE TRUTH.

THE GENERAL'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION. "UNITED IRELAND" SECURES A DOCUMENT OF

GREAT IMPORTANCE—THE ENGLISHMAN'S DE-FENCE OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE-"ANOTHER ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE AGITATORS."

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—I am enabled to send to-night cument of importance which "United Ire has managed to secure through one of its secret agencies and which it will publish toorrow. It is no less than a resume of the eviden e given by General Buller before the Royal Commission at Killarney. This commission was a pointed by the present Government to inquite the working of the Land Act. The evidence vas taken with closed doors, and the resume I send is given in an extract from a private letter addressed by a member of the commission to an English Member of Parliament who is a man of considerable influence in the Government ante-General Buller's evidence speaks for itself, and the t ne of the comm ssioner's letter explains a fact which I am also able to announce with authority, namely, that a dead set is being made against Buller by the same Government clique which managed the removal of Sir R bert Hamilton General Buller has been in London the last few days receivin; an ear-wigging for his unexpected humanity and honesty, and if he does not promise to mend his ways he will be pro-

moted out of Kerry at an early date.

moted out of Kerry at an early date.

Following is the extract:

Bs e.i.ene was exessive'y mischievous. It will be queted, and the evidence of boycotting, which is simply awful, will be thrown in the shade. I cannot concei e why he was sen o er. It is emotional in aismen who play the devil with this unf rtuna e count y. He is a very ni e. unassum ny fellow in manner, but he has failen into the hans of a noted Fenian and his head is stuffed with a naces. He fancies himself a Loid High Protector. I cannot tell you how many incautious crude remarks he made in the course of less than a ten minutes' examination. Nobody seemed to be anxious to prolong it. One thing struck me particularly. He was asked whether the lamileague has still a consileable hold upon the people. He said: "Celtain, it has, an why should it not? It is the salvation of the people. Until the League arose there was nobody to protect them. These was law, but it was only on one side; there was no law for them. These are not the words, but there are very nearly. Just fancy the effect of this sirt of thing upon an ignorunt and excitable peasantry. He hadn't much to say of crime or boycottain. The horrible affair of the Curtin family, etc., he spoke very projectly of any of intimidation, of course; but he crew some distinction which I did not exactly apprehent as between "moonlight" robbers and the Laue. Another advert sement for the agitators' What should a man like that know about rents? He told us that in his district he found the people over-rented and miscrable, and in places even the judicial rents too high; that he himself had to interfere in one case of hardship; had no cafferness in the administ action of the law—the usual thing taken from the harangues of the League orators, and all said quite coollly.

He is not a practical man in these maters. He Following is the extract:

at Sir Joseph has refused rent reductions to his tenants when urzed by Mr Lane, and on the other that Mr. Lane is co-operating to the annoyance and injury of Sir Joseph with the tenants,

ance and injury of Sir Joseph with the tenants, who are under great obligations to their landlord which they seek to evade an who have themselves evicte i tenants holding in er them.

The anaculty dates back to August 1885, when Sir Joseph was requested by Father Murphy of Kileach, to grant his teannts two months extension of time for payment of their rents. This request was cheerfully granted, but last August Sir Joseph form it in essary to apprise Father Murphy that with bare y an exception not one of the tenants had paid him a jenny in the whole year following the request. To day Sir Joseph in ignantly denied that there was any foundation for Mr. Lane's en nciation of him as a lindlord and that he intener to afford him an opportunity to justify his statements in a court of justice very soon. He had no er, he sail, sweeved from his p'edies given as a member of the Irish part but he does not consider it right that the question of tent should be settled exclusively by the tenants, nor does he think that such a principle would find favor in America.

EXCITEMENT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER. THE REDUCTIONS IN THE BUDGET APPROVED BY A SWEEPING MAJORITY.

PARIS, Nov. 24. - Admiral Auba, Minister of Marine. and General Boulanger, Minister of War, announced to the Cabinet meeting fo-day that they had reduced the budgets for the military and maval departments 2,000, 000 france each. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Rouvier stated that the Budget Committee had accepted the proposed reductions in the budget, but he s rough blamed the Government for rejecting them when they

Prime Minister do Freycinet said he regretted to hear M. Rouvier use language which was intended to exotte the Chambers against the Government. He relied up in the adhesion of all true Reput licans. He did not believe the alhesion of all true resumments. The discloser who would vote against the credits aimed at the overturow of the Ministry, but thought they semply desired to retreen expenses. [Appliane.] M. Sad. Carnot, Minister of Finance, refused to agree to a resuction of 600,000 france on the credit for the Finance Ministry.

A division was taken and the reduction was approved by a vote of 411 against 99. The result was announced amid the most intense excitemen.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.-Lord Salisbury, replying to the memorial which the Socialists left at his house on Sunday, says that the proposals contained therein, and which would involve extensive legislative changes, would withwould invoive extensive legislative changes, would without doubt be duly considered by Parliament if they were laid before it. "I myself, however," he adds, " an unable to support them, as I am convinced that the proposals. If eacetot, would cause additional distress and suhering far exceeding what prevails at present."

ADOPTING THE PROGRAMME OF KAULBARS. LONDON, Nov. 25.-It is reported that the Turkish Council has adopted the programme of General Kaulbar and will insist that the Bulgarian Regency resign, the Fobranje be dissolved, that a new Souranje be elected, and that the rince of Mingrelia be nomnated for the throne, the alternative being the occupation of Bulgaria. This programme still awaits the Suitan's approval.

SPANISH BULL-FIGHTING IN CUBA.

the arrival of Luis Mazzantini, the lamous buil-ighter, who will give fourteen exhibitions of his skill in Cuba. Mazzantini brought with him from Spain a number of carefully selected bu'ls, as the Cuban bull is not sufficarefully selected but is, as the Cuban but is not sun-ciently heree to make a really interesting fight. For his fourteen exhibitions Mazzantini will receive the sum of \$15,000. The prices of namission to the fights are ex-tremely high, and greatly in excess of any ever beione charged. It is hardly necessary to say that the attend-ance will be enormous.

FIRE ON THE CITY OF CHESTER. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The Inman Line steamer City of Chester, Captain Lewis, which arrived here on November 22 from New-York, took fire while lying at the West Assundra Docks. Both the vessel and cargo are badly

had caused no damage to the vessel and that she would sail for New-York on Tuesday. The principal damage was done to the cargo amidships, most of which was

CHOLERA IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. DENOS AYRES, Nov. 24.—Twenty fresh cases of che

A NOTED FORGER SENTENCED.

ORRIN SKINNER'S DAY OF RECKONING. CAREER OF A TALENTED RASCAL-ORGANIZER OF

THE ALLIED MINES COMPANY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The trial of Harris, alias Orson Smith, Skinner, and other names, who was arrested Herries, Farquhar & Co., bankers, of £200 by means of a torged letter of credit from a Chicago bank, has resulted in the prisoner's conviction and sentence to

five years' penal servitude. CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (Special) .- Respecting the conviction of Orrin Skinner a prominent officer of the First National Bank said this atternoon: " The prompt conviction of Skinner is creditable to the English administration of lustice. The forged letter of credit

ministration of lustice. The forged letter of credit which he presented to Herries, Farqunar & Co. was for \$5,000, on which the firm advanced him \$1,000. He also gave the London firm a letter of introduction and indorsement purporting to have been written by Lyman J. Gage, of this bank, which was a pure forgery. When the draft reached us we cabled to London pronouncing it a torgery, and the arrest of Skinner promptly followed. The announcement of his conviction and sentence is a matter of surprise.

"Skinner 's about fifty-three years old and looks like a clergyman. His crooked financial transactions have been of the most desperate character. To cover one forgery he would coamit another, to adjust the second he would resort to a third, and I am only surprised that his day of reckoning has been so long delayed. When I knew him in this city he was a partner of W. C. Goudy. He wrote a book entitled 'History of American Politics,' which was lavorably received. His wife is living with her mother, Mrs. Browning, in Quincy. She is a daughter of O. H. Browning, ex-Secretary of the Interior. In 1578 Skunner formed what was called the 'Allies' Mines Company,' becoming president and practically directing its affairs. This was a most gigantic scheme and into it he drew many of the smartest men of the country. The Board of Trustees was formed of Senntor Preston B. Plumb, president of the Emporia National Bank, of Emporia, Kan.; Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire; ex-Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire; General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; his father-in-law, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Interior O H. Browning, of Quincy, Ill.; Harvey M. Mussell, general agent and attorney in New-York for the Northwestern Mutual Lite Insurance Company, who lost \$40,000; James A. Cowing, then secretary and teasurer of the Elevated Railroad

"Mr. Browning was made treasurer of the concern, began to forge promissory notes, which he had taken to Senator Browning. Who indorsed them. These amounted to \$130,000. Thomas Sanders, of Havershill, Mass., worth

A SCANDALOUS DIVORCE SUIT. EFFORTS TO DAMAG THE REPUTATION OF LADY COLIN CAMPBELL,

London, Nov. 24 .- The Duke of Argyll has come to London in consequence of the conf sion into He is not a practical man in these matters. He made two suggestions, both dangerous. I did not myself quite catch the drift of some remarks of his about alterior the machinery of existions in such a way as to obtate the cossibility of hardship either to landlord or tenant. If it meant anything it seemed to me that this fad would amount to the abolition of existion altogether. His other point was some vague theory about a produce rent—a nice way of making peace in the course of her transit through the rountry. I cannot think what he was at the was cheered at the Killarney paces. Figlishmen are fools in some things.

T. P. Gull, M. P. and also by serious difficulties with Lord Colin's

AN IRISH NATIONALIST LANDLORD.

MR, LANE'S DENUNCIATION OF SIR JOSEPH M'KENNA
—GOING TO COURT.

IRY CARLE TO THE TABRUE.]

LONDON, NOV. 24.—Sir Joseph McKenna. Irish Nationalist member of Par'iament for Monochan now at his Lonion residence, was seen to day in reference to the sharp correspondence which has been passine between himself and W. J. Lane, one of the Nationalist members for the County of Cock. The correspondence has excited much at tention in Ircland, it being asserted on one side that Sir Joseph has refused rent reductions to his

PURCHASED AF IDAVITS.

PORT HAWKESBURY, C. B., Nov. 24 (special).-On September 12 the Gloucester schooner Moro Castle was seized here for alleged sunggling at Chester in 1884. She seized here for alleged smaggling at Chester in 1884. She was fined \$400, but it subsequently transpired that the offence occurred in 1882, was therefore outlawed, and that the vessel had not been in Nova Scotia waters since and could not have smuggled in 1884. Then no less than ten separate offences were alleged against the vessel, five for violations of Customs regulations and five for vio and obtaining supplies. She was fined \$1,600 by the Customs Department. The owners refused to pay this because after doing so the vessel would still be liable to confiscation for violating the fishery treaty. The charges were based on information contained in affidavits made by certain members of the Moro Castle's crew. These

men are now all in the United States.

The Customs Department can and does fine vessels upon the strength of affidavits even if they were purchased allidavits, but an Admiralty Court would hardly confiscate davits, but an Admiralty Court would hardly confiscate an American vessel upon such evidence. Consul-General Phelan is trying to get the whole case thrown into the Ammralty Court, and thus give Canadian officials an opportunity to prove the many charges alleged. He is connident that the alleged violations of Customs laws can be explained to the satisfaction of any reasonable judge and that the vessel will thus be released, one of the airdavits shows that one solitary mackerel was taken of West Cape, P. E. L. luside the three-mile limit. It is alleged in other addavits that eighty-uve barrels were taken inshore on other parts of the coast. The case has been referred to Customs inspector Hill for a special report.

THE FINE-ART SWINDLE IN CANADA. ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KVADE CUSTOMS DUTIES BY

OFFENDING THE SHADES OF OLD MASTERS. MONTREAL, Nov. 24 (Special).-The Customs authorities here have seized a consignment of oil paintings brought by auction. These paintings were entered at the Customs as works of art and as such were not subject to duty. Item 720 of the free list provides that "paintings in oil or water colors by artists of well-known merit or copies of the old masters by such artists" are free. It is held by Customs officials, acting on the advice of several prominent art connoissears, that the paintings cannot be inent art connoissears, that the paintings cannot be classiaed as "time arts," that they are merely London danos with the maine of some well-known artist, slightly changed, affixed thereto. Hicks & Co., who were to have sold the paintings, state that they know nothing about them. S. Marcusey, the agent, is sick with typhoid lever at Notre Dame prospital. The stated this afternoon that the pictures were all genuine and that there was not the least transf in the transaction. The has instructed a lawyer to stay proceedings until his convalence.

CONSPIRACY IN SANSALVADOR. Salina Cruz, Nov. 24, via Gaiveston, Tex.—The department of Santa Ana, in San Salvador, has been placed ment of Santa Aha, in San Sartanate, has been passed under martial law, the Government having discovered the existence of a conspiracy. Various arrests have been made and the arms destined for the revolutionists have been seized. The Government has taken energetic means to maintain peace.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. Under Secretary for Ireland.—Sir Rowland Riemerhasset will propably be appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland in place of Sir Robert Transition.

Liberale No.

LIBERALS NOT RADICAL ENOUGH.—Mr. Labouchere, in

LORD TEMPLEMORE'S TENANTS.—Lord Templemore has remised to grant the request of his bonegar tenants, em-bodied in a memorial, that they be annowed to purchase their holdings under the Ashbourne Act.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP SULINA. HALIFAX, Nov. 24.-The British steamer Suiina, Cap tain Potter, from Antwerp November 4 for Boston, went ashore at Cape Sable yesterday and became a total on November 4, and had strong head gates throughout the voyage. She struck on a shoal three miles southeas of Cape Sable light at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Potter decided to abandon the vessel only when every chance of saving her had disappeared when every chance or saving her had dasappeared.

A heavy gale raged all night and this morning the vessel broke up. The Sulina was an iron "tiamp" steamer, 301 feet 4 inches long; beam, 38 feet, and uepth or hold, 24 feet 7 inches. En had a gross teninge of 2.37h tons, and a net toninge of 1,508 tons. Her cargo consisted of from 400 to 500 tons of rags, consigned to siesser. Train, smith & Co.; 900 tons of iron, consigned to the Norway NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. PREPARATIONS - OFFICIAL INTERVIEWS-

Steel and Iron Co.; about 300 tons of window glass, for Montreal, and a large quantity of beet root sugar.

KAULBARS SCHENING

v. 24.—Russia, fearing a Chinese attack in the event of a European outbreak, has ordered the Russian officials on the Chinese frontier to use the greates t care to abstain from any action likely to irritate China.

Both Baron von Staal, the Russian Ambassador, and
Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, had long interviews with Lord Salisbury to-day. It is said that the questions discussed were of high importance.
The fact that Baron de Staal is about to leave London for a prolonged holiday is regarded as a pacific sign.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—General Kaulbars to-day

called upon Sir William White, the British Ambas and the latter subsequently returned the visit. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has asked permission to present General Kaulbars to the Sultan privately. The Turkish Government continues to send war material to Adrianople and to strengthen the fortifications of the Dardanelles.

ODESSA, Nov. 24.-The Russian cruiser Zalryaka has arrived here with Captain Nabokoff and other leaders of the recent revolt at Burghas,

THE ITALIAN GREEN BOOK ON BULGARIA ROME, Nev. 24. - I e Green Book on Bulgarian affairs, which has just been issued by the Italian Government its contents is a dispatch cent by Court di Robilant all the Powers. In a I tter to Count Kainoky, the

THE MANNING STORY DISCREDITED.

NO IMPORTANCE ATTACHED BY THE STATE DEPART-MENT TO THE REPORT ABOUT THE MINISTER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—At the State Department nothing is known beyond what has appeared in the newsging Minister Manning with grave indiscretion. Not

lieved to be highly exaggerated. The Department authorizes a denial of the statement that Minister Man ning has sent a cable dispatch in reference to the alleged

State of Louisiana. Altogether he was on the bench twelve years. His second term expired in 1885. He was application, though it was backed by considerable social and political influence, and appointed another man. Judge Manning belongs to one of the first families in Louisiana. His social connections are of the best. He is a member of all the leading clubs in New-Orleans, Indige Manning came here to Washington last year, and by the personal charm of his manner and superior address so captivated the Secretary of State that the latter at once dechded to employ him in some manner or other. Mr. Manning at first wished to go to Vienua, but that at that time was impracticable, though Secretary Bayard was probably willing that he should be intrusted with so responsible a mission. As the ex-Judge, however appeared to desire tunnediate though modest employment rather

THE BRAKE THE ROADS ARE LOOKING FOR. PHTSBUEG, Nov. 24 (*peciat).—William Timmins is a abover, and his wife and four small children have not enloyed many of the luxuries of this life. Mr. Timmins has ust invented a car-brake, and an official of the Pennsyl just invented a car-brake, and an official of the Feinsyivania Company has asked him if he would take \$75,000 for it. With this brake he says he can stop a freight car running at the rate of tabity-five niles an hour in inteen feet. The brake can be put on with one hand. "I can look the wheels of a locomotive," Mr. Thaminas says, when it is running at the rate of forty miles an hour before it has moved twenty-five feet. I was an engineer in England for fourteen years and know just what the brake will do. I have made it a study for the past twelve years."

FOO BALL IEAMS PLAY A THE GAME. BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 21.-Lehigh and Lafayette jed this afternoon in the concluding football game of the season. Twenty minutes of the second half had been played and no points had been scored, the advantage being in favor of Lehigh, however, when, while the was not in play, a Lafayette man carried it to near Lebigh's goal line. The referee, if I. Forceman, mana-ger of the Lafayette team, allowed the play and the Lebigh withdrew from the field, thus making the game a draw.

APPOINTED SENATO : FROM NEW. HAMPSHIRE. pointed ex-Governor Cheney, of Manchester, United States Senator to till the vacancy occasioned by the death

Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, was born in Holderness, N. H., in 1828. After acquiring an academic educa-tion, he learned the paper trade, building his own mill in tion, he learned the paper trade, building his own hill in 1854. Later he became manager of several others. He was Quartermaster of the 13th New-Hampshire Volun-teers and brigade commissary during the late war. Be-sides holding various other civil odaces, he was Mayor of Manchester at one time, and in 1875 and 1876 Governor of New-Hampshire. He has been prosperous in business and popular in public affairs.

FINDING THE MONEY OF A HELPLESS MISER. READING, Penn., Nov. 24 (special).-Two years ago John Beck, age lifty, came to Reading from Lebanon and remen an upper room in the St. Cloud Hotel, where he lived by himself in a moserly way. He made his living by thing saws and doing odd jobs. Five days ago he was stricken with paralysis and was rendered almost help-iess. To-day over \$2,000 was found secreted in old cloth-ing in his room.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF MASSACRUSEITS. Boston, Nov. 24.—The Governor and Council this morn cent state election and announced the result of the total vote of the State as 243,769. The planality for Ames (kep.) for Governor is 9,463; Brackett (kep.) for Lieu-tenants-overnor, 4,978. Alforney-seneral snerman leads

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH GIVING BAIL TO AWAIT TRIAL FOR MURDER. EXPELAND, Onto, Nov. 21.— Walter, the Old miser, Who was an over to the Common Pleas Court yesterday, without nor marriering his wife, was released to-day on \$20,000 by Junge Sickmure.

bail by Judge McKamey.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN A STORM.

MANDAN, bus., Nov. 24 (Special).—Two chalites, named
Meisal, were trucen to diskn ten miles north of here. They
went out to look for catter, were lost in a storm and were
alterward found dead. Two bromers, manuel Sims, were
frozen to death while returning group work.

HISMARCK, DAM, NOV. 24.—14 is reported here that seven Humans.—ing immuler, the tiwe energy among the number—were drowness with attempting to cross the atmoster. Here that seven a point about ten mice nurth of orces, the immules were crossing to join a band or their tribe, which started out to wreak vengence on the Stouk, who kined a cumper of Crows several may a gio.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN AND KILLED.
MOUST CARREL, Pean., Nov. 24.—Supermement Richal
Holland, or the Enterprise Coal Company, was run over by treight train here this morthing and instantly killed. Preignt train here this mothing and instantly killed.

FOUND DEAD ON THE KALIKOAD TRACK.

TEXARKAXA, 124, Nov. 24 (operat).—John B. Kelly, a batter, was found by ing mangled and dead zeross the track in the Texas and Facilite's yards the morning. It is thought that he committed suicide. He had relatives in Brooklyn.

THE JURY COULD NOT AGREE. THREE FOR CONVICTION AND NINE FOR ACQUITAL

HOW THEY STOOD A SURPRISE TO ALL-FIVE TO SEVER ON THE PIRST BALLOT-NO CHANGE AFIER MIDNIGHT ON MONDAY-M'QUADE TO BE TRIED AGAIN NEXT WEEK-BAIL REFUSED-INCIDENTS IN

THE JURY - ROOM. The long confinement of the jury who tried Arthur J. McQuade in the Court of General Sessions nded yesterday at a quarter before 12 o'clock. thirty-nine hours after the case had been committed to them to decide. They had remained for thirtysix bours with their minds unchanged on the question of McQuade's guilt or innocence; nine of them voting for acquittal and three for conviction. After the motion of District-Attorney Martine, set down the McQuade case for retrial on Monday next. Bail was refused and McQuade spent last night in

The jurors passed Tuesday night in their room on the top floor of the General Sessions Building. They slept better than on the previous night though their sleep was far from sound. Captain Lindsay went home early and Court Officers Reilly, Daly, Clarke and Patterson watched over the jury. Juror Timmons, who has suffered for three days from an ulcerated tooth, was especially troubled during the night. The jurors made little further effort to reach an agreement after the Recorder left the court-room on Tuesday evening. One additional vote was taken, but no change was

Recorder Smyth had said that he would not call the jurors before 10 o'clock and he waited for an hour and a half after that time before he directed that the jury be summoned. McQuade, who was omewhat tired from the strain which he had undergone, was still cheerful. He passed an hour or two in the room of Assistant District-Attorney Fellows. His cousel, Mr. Newcombe, who was pleased with the prospect of a disagreement and had no thought that a large majority of the jurors were in favor of his side of the case, called on his client and remained in the building until the jury were discharged.

NO HOPE OF AGREEMENT. Recorder Smyth opened court at 10 o'clock, as usual, and for over half an hour the usual work of continued. The Recorder had received a message from Foreman Lynn, and when the pleas in the others cases had been received he directed Captain Lindsay to conduct the jurors into the court-room.

Mr. Martine and Mr. Nicoll represented the District-Attorney's office. McQuade entered the courtroom in company of an officer and took his accustomed seat. He smiled as he looked toward the jury. The jurors appeared weary and listiess as they took their seats. The fourth juror's cheek was

" Please answer to your names, gentlemen of the The jurors answered when their names were called and then Mr. Hall put the other usual ques-

greatly swollen by the alceration of his toeth.

The Recorder—I can only say, in discharging you, that I

on Monday.

The Recorder—On the information which I have received I do not think that I would be justified in keeping
you together any longer. The prosecuting attorneys, the
counsel for the defence, the Police Department, and the
Court have done all in their power to put you in possession of all the law and all the facts bearing on this case.
I discharge you from further consideration of this case
and from further attendance.

tine rose and with a serious manner addressed to

Recorder. He said :

ments.

The Recorder—I agree with the District-Attorney. The case is one which, in view of the failure of the jury to agree, should be again tried. The counsel are entirely familiar with all the facts and need no preparation, and all the witnesses are present. I grant the motion to set the case for Monday, and it will proceed then and continue without delay until it is concluded. If you have engagement the most the most set as ideals.

without delay antil it is concluded. If you have engage-ments they must be set aside.

Afr. Newcombe—One moment, your Honor. The de-feadant will apply for the issuance of a commission to examine withesses in Canada, and time will be saved by the District Attorney now naming some person whom he will authorize to act on that commission.

The Kesorder—You may present your affidavits in the usual way and I will consider your modous.

NO BALL FOR M'QUADE. Mr. Newcombe then made an application that McQuade be admitted to bail. He said that the defemuant was ready to give bail to any reasonable amount. The Recorder after considering a moment

No. In this case, under the circumstances as they have been shown, I do not feel that bail should be accepted. It is a matter in the discretion of the Court and I do not think that I will take bail.

Mr. Newcombe renewed his request, but the Re-

HOW THE JURY STOOD. The jurors throughout this discussion remained in their s-ats. A court officer told them that they had been discharged and they began to leave the courtroom. Up to this time even the lawyers for the defence beneved that only a small minority of the

jurors and voted for acquittal. But the jurors had no sooner left their seats than an eager crowd beset them with questions as to how they had voted. "Nine for acquittal and three for conviction,"

was the answer. The jurors continued to push through the gradually increasing crowd about toem and made their way to the Recorder's private room, where they had left their hats and coats. They were assailed by questions, from their answers to which the outlines of their doings for the day and a half of their confinement could be obtained. The jurors seized their hats and overcoats and in fifteen

RENEWING THE APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

General Tracy, McQuade's senior counsel, was not in the court-room when the jury was dis-charged, out he was sent for to make another apparcation for McQuade's admission to ball, He was asked, as he shood for a moment in the corridor:
"What do you think of the jury's action?"
"I think," he answered, "that it was within very little of a righteous verdict. As I am in-

formed, if one man would have given in the others would have done so."

"Who is that man ?"

"I understand that it is Juror Fry. who. I think, ought never to have been on the jury. I noticed him during the trial and he could not conceal showing by his actions that he was against the accused."

Mr. Newcombe went before Justice Van Brunt in the Supreme Court and secured a writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable in the afternoon. Justice Van Brunt was, however, engaged in the trial of a cause and he could not hear the argument before a late hour; so the writ was not served.

served.

General Tracy and Mr. Newcombe, after a consultation, went before the Recorder again and renewed the application for McQuade's admission to bail. General Tracy produced an affidavit in which McQuade said:

General Tracy urged these arguments, but the Recorder adhered to his decision. The matter, he said, was one wholly in the discretion of the Court in a case of felony, and he was unwilling to admit the defendant to bail under the circum stances.

General Tracy said that the discretion had never been used.

General tracy said that the Mecorder.

"Rarely used, you mean," said the Recorder.

McQuade was taken back to the fombs. I wo or
three of his bondsmen were at hand ready to go on
his bond.

A backet of flowers reacced McQuade from an
"admirer," but McQuade thought the gift mappropriate and sent it away concealed in a hat-box.

WHAT TOOK PLACE IN THE JURY-ROOM. AFTER THE FIRST NIGHT.

After the jurors had left the court-room most of them talked freely of the happenings in the jury-room. A thorough canvass of the jury-hows that while ther is ex-Alderman on trial was guilty of having accepted a graff's testimony thrown out there was not enough evi-dence of guilt adduced to warrant them in voting for almost to a man, say that they were disposed to bring in a vertice of guilty. This sentiment however, was reversed when Recorder Smyth made his charge, and consider the case there was considerable doubt in the minds of at least ten. Two, Messrs. Lynn and Nugent, seem to have been determined from the first to vote for a

The first bailot was taken a few minutes after the jury had retired for deliberation on Montay night, and before the case had been discussed at all. Seven voted for acquittal and five for conviction. Inquiry showed that Joshua W. Louusbury, Joen Dougherty, Henry Fry, Henry Falk, and Moritz Kitzinger had voted for con-Livingston, and Jacob Lebkuchuer were in favor of acquittal. After supper, during which the evidence was

Livingston, and Jacob Leikhuenner were in favor of acquittal. After supper, during which the evidence was discussed, a second ballot was taken, the result being four for conviction, seven for acquittal and one blank. Faik was now in doubt and preferred to express no of indou. More argument followed, in which Lyan spose warmly for the side of the majority and Lounsbury for the minority, and then the third ballot was bad. The result was three for acquittal and nine for conviction, falk's doubts had been dispedied and Klizinger had been convinced that his two former votes had been cast for the wrong side.

Prome this time until the jury appeared in the court room resterday morning neither side wavered, and he fore they attempted to get what sleep was possible on the chairs in the room in which they were locked Monsoiely by the raising of hands except that written ballots were cast shortly before the jury were cailed into court yesterday. The members of the jury insist that no efforts were made to bring individuals from one side the other, but that the remarks were condued chiefly to personal explanations of reasons for voting citaer one way or the other. Most of the talking was done by Lynn, Lounsbury and Nugent, who were described by one of the jurors as being "born orators."

The jurors complained because they were not turnished suitable sleeping accommendents, and the result and the result of the makers yesterday.

The members are the bring which they were sold the sold of the sold

suitable sleeping accommodations, but expressed themselves as being satisfied with the manner in which they had been treated by the court officers in other respects Many of them looked upon the order of Recorder Smyth depriving them of tobacco as an unnecessary hardship. They were provided with all the daily papers, out of which all aliusions to the McQ ade trial had been cut.

out for conviction to the last, deny the statements made by McQuase's counsel that they were willing at any time to vote for acquittal if Fry would do so. They assert that their opinions were formed conscientiously and that they believe they were supported in tuem by the evi-

they deliberated said that it was a peculiar jury in that not even the attendants knew now the jurors felt. It became known that the vote stood nine to three, but the opinion prevailed tent the nine wers for conviction. Most of the talking," said the officer, " was done by the three men who were on one side. They talked and at gued, but the others didn't say very wuch, as far as we uld tell. They were very quiet about it all." Captain Linds sy and the court officers received compliments for the close guard which they maintained over the juters.

THE FOREMAN SAYS LITTLE. John Lynn, the tereman of the jury, is a pu offices at No. 767 Broadway and lives at No. 164 West Tentu-st. He endeavoied to avoid reporters after leaving the court-room and when found was inclined to te He denied the report that the fact that Me-Quade is of Irisu descent had had the effect of inclining

the Irishmen on the lary to vote in his lavor.

"There was no evidence," he said, " to convict Mece about a hundred times, but it was evident after the arst night that an agreement was impossible."

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE DID IT. Juror No. 2 was Joshua Lounsbury, who was one of the three who tavored conviction. He is a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house at No. 65 Leonard-st., and lives at No. 268 Willis-ave. After being discharged he

went to his place of business. He was as much surprised at the result of the first ballot as was the general public when the result of the first ballot as was the general public when the positions of the jurymen were mane known.

"The evidence of McQuade's guilt," he said, "was sufficient I should think, to convince any same man, and if a vote had been taken before Recorder Smyth made his charge she defendant would have been pronounced guilty without our leaving our seats. The judge alone, n my beliet, is responsible for the disagreement. he insisted that the testimony of Fullgraff and Duffy should not be accepted unless there was sufficient cor-roborative e-ideace to convict, he threw open opportabilies for doubt, and it was count more table any table odd Jury room else that caused so many votes to be east for acquittal. While I was not disposed to believe Pullgraff and Duny, who admitted that they were perjurers, I considered that enoughevidence of guilt had been given to convict, even though their testimony be thrown out entirely."

NOT SUFFICIENT CORROBORATION. Isaac S. Solomon sat next to Lounsbury during the trial and was known as juror No. 3. He is an employe of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the fact that he has an office in the Equitable Building, of which Alder-man Cleary is janitor, gave grounds for a rumor that he

Edward S. Timmons, juror No. 4, says that he has had enough jury duty to last him a lifetime. He was ill during the latter portion of the trial and the deliberations in the

PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEFAULTER REED IN JAIL

TRACING THE OVER-ISSUE OF STOCK HE PRISONER APPARENTLY A WRECK-CONSIDER ING THE CASE IN THE PECHANGE.

BOSTON, Nov. 24 ("pecial).—Reed, the defaulting tressurer of the South Boston Railway, is much broken. He is described by friends who have called tormer self. His memory seems to be gone and be is apparently ten years older than he was a few seeks ago. Ezra W. Baker, president of the American Loan and Trust Company, who is a director in the South Boston Railroad Company, said this afternoon: "I am inclined to believe that the cash deficit will not be \$165,000, as has been stated, although it is not known upon the company's books are not paid, and of course the company is liable for these. I do not believe that there are any other outstanding obligations due to Mr. Reed's crookedness than those for which the company is responsible. As to the over-issue of the stock there seems to be some question whether the corporation will have to assume it. They are worth at par value \$50. There is nothing to prevent the company from increasing its capital stock, and that can be done and these over-issued stocks included. If it is decided that the company is liable for them, and they can be carried and dividends paid upon them. However, this matter has not been considered by the directors as yet. The embezzlement will not have ay serious effect upon the road. It is believed that about 500 shares of South Boston stock are held by members of the Stock Board, as well as considerable Mexican Telephone stock, most of which is held as collateral on loans made to Reed. One house alone holds 150 shares of South Boston stock which has been in its possession since 1882 and which is presumed to be part of the overissue.

The Governing Committee of the Exchange held a

Reston stock which has been in its possession since 1882 and which is presumed to be part of the over-issue.

The Governing Committee of the Exchange held a long session this morning, at which Mr. Reed's affairs were checussed. It was decided that it would be highly improper at the present time to expel him from the Board, as such action might have a tendency to projudice his case in court. It was also decided not to sell out his securities under the rule until it had been determined just what the over-issue of stock amounted to, and whether or not there had been any over-issue of the stock of the Mexican Telephone Company, of which he was also treasurer. The officials of the latter are positive that it is all right, but at the same time a thorough examination into its affairs is to be made. The committee adjourned to meet again on Saturday. Mr. Reed's outstanding contracts in the Boad amount to only about \$10,000, and at the present maket prices of the securities in which he was interested, it is believed that these can be met dollar for dollar.

He has for a long time been a bear on Afchison, the Mexican Central securities and New-York and New-England, and for weeks the market has been going steadily against him. On the Atiantic and Pacific stock and bonds, however, he has strangely enough been a bull, and through these is repoted to have made considerable money. The assignment of his seas in the Board to the South Boston Kailroad Company really amounts to nothing, as there is nothing to be assigned. Under the rules of the Board and in accordance with nost legal uccisions the seat can be sold for the benefit of his creditors who are members of the Board. It is estimated to be worth \$10,500. The stock of the South Boston Kailroad Company sold off to 80 this morning, but subsequently advanced on small transactions to 86 and still later to 97, where it was quoted at 2 o'clock, People triendly to the Metropolitan Company are carrently reported to be the purchasers, and it is now stated that this corporation seems

ARRESTING AN ACCOMPLISHED THIEF.

PRETTY WOMAN CONFESSES TO STEALING PROP

ERTY WORTH OVER \$1,000. Mary Smith, a fair-haired, blue-eyed woman of twenty two years, came from England four months ago. She this city. She engaged board at Mrs. McCue's, No. 40 East

DINNERS FOR THE POOR IN BOSTON. Boston, Nov. 24 (Special).—The City Missionary Society has made glad the hearts to-day of over 1,200 families, which represent about 7,000 people scattered about among the poorest quarters of the city, and has made it possible for these people to enjoy what they otherwise would not have received—a good Thanksgiving dinner. The city missionaries gave tickets stating the name and number of the family of each applicant, the name of the number of the family of each applicant, the name of the missionary and the injunction to call for the dinner at No. 7 Beacon-st. The supplies this year are four tons of fowl, s is, tons of groceries, and fifty barrels of vegetables. Each turkey was placed in a paper bag, and in another bag were placed one package of flour, one of ries, one of sugar, one of raisins and one of tea. The distribution was made from the rooms of the association in Beacon-st.

KEEPING HER MONEY FROM THE LAWYERS. DETROIT, Nov. 24.—Charles Richardson, of Alpena, died about a year ago, leaving a will bequeathing his widow property valued at \$900,000. The will was con-J. Kelly, J. D. Trumbull and George Sleator as attorneys, and then contrary to the advice of all three of them compromised the suit by paying the relatives \$120,000. tested by his brothers and sisters. The wife employed R. promised the suit by paying the relatives \$120,000. When the attorneys brought in their bills for services, Kelly demanded \$20,000. Trumbull \$10,000 and Sleator \$8,000. as recompense for their advice. Mrs. Richardson refused to pay them. On Saturday she drew \$162,000 from the Alpena Bank and came with it to Detroit to keep it away from the lawyers, placing \$50,000 in the American Exchange National Bank, of this city. The lawyers followed her and learning that they had taken out a garnishment for the bank, she drew her money out and has since kept it about her person.

OVERDOING THE WHISKEY BUSINESS. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24 (Special).—The estimated produc-tion of Bourbon whiskeys for the current year is nearly double the quantity that can be placed on the market. The crop for 1886-87 will be 79 and 3-7 per cent of last year's production. This will make an aggregate of 13,500,000 gallons. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that for Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Revenue shows that for Kentucky, Fennsylvania and Maryland, which produce 98 per cent of the Bourbon and rye whiskeys, there is already a surplus amounting to 3,000,000 gallons, while the consumption for the last year reported had fallenoff 2,000,000 gallons, To continue prices at which a profit can be made and a healthy condition of business maintained it is urged that the production must be cut to 7,000,000 gallons, the output of 1884.

CONSIDERING THE PRAYER OF ANARCHISTS. Chicago, Nov. 24 (special).—Justice Scott, of the supersedeas in the Anarchist case. He spent last even-ing in examining the records and was engaged in the same task to-day. He intimated to Mr. Swett this mornsame task to-day. He intimated to Mr. Swett this morning that a decision would not be given before to-morrow, saying that he did not think he could finish the examination of the record before that time. Justice Scott has the reputation of being the most conscientious and painsteptiation of being the most conscientious and painstaking of all the justices, and in a case of this kind it is thought he is not likely to act as specifly as would in some of the others. At the same time, it is believed by counsel for the Amarchists that he is more liable to grant the supersedeas than the others. No one appears to doubt that the supersedeas will be granted.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24 (pecial).—Twenty-eight convicts in the State Prison were pardoned yesterday and released this morning. Two were women sentenced from South Jersey. The only persons of importance were william sipple, of Burch County, and E. Condit, of Essex County. Sipple was sentenced for complicity in a scheme to rob the Eric Ratiroud and Condit was a heavy forger.

CHIPAGO, Nov. 24 (special).—The Board of Trada decided to suppress trading in the gambling privil known as puts and calls. Secretary Stone mounted gallery stairs to-day, and in accordance with the result on adopted by the directors announced that a November 25 trading in puts and calls by memiwould be prohibited, and all violators punished under rules of the Board.